ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ (МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

возрастная группа 9-11 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания. Время выполнения заданий письменного тура **120 минут**.

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.

Предупреждаем Вас, что:

- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, **0 баллов** выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы;
- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить все правильные ответы, **0 баллов** выставляется, если участником отмечены неверные ответы, большее количество ответов, чем предусмотрено в задании (в том числе правильные ответы) или все ответы.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 102 балла.

Time limit: 120 minutes
Maximum score: 102

LISTENING *(20 minutes - 17 points)*

Task 1. You will hear an interview with an organizer of the Tall Person's Club conference. For questions 1-7 choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the text TWICE. You have 30 seconds to look through the task.

1. What comment does the presenter make about his height?

- **A** He is below average height for a British male.
- **B** He is the tallest person in his profession.

- **C** He feels tall in comparison to his colleagues.

2. Jenny says that the Tall Person's Club conference

- **A** is usually held in a countryside hotel.
- **B** is one of many events they organize.
- **C** is very different to other club conferences.

3. According to Jenny, what is the biggest problem faced by tall people?

- **A** buying clothes that fit
- **B** travelling on public transport
- **C** sleeping in normal size beds

4. How does Jenny feel about some people's reactions towards her height?

- **A** irritated
- **B** amused
- **C** offended

5. Jenny says that at their first meeting, new club members

- **A** are encouraged to change their posture.
- **B** very quickly grow in confidence.
- **C** have to talk to everyone in the room.

6. According to Jenny, one advantage for tall people is that

- **A** they are naturally talented at certain sports.
- **B** they always have a good view at spectator events.
- **C** they are more suited than others to certain professions.

7. What does Jenny say about membership of the Tall Person's Club of Great Britain and Ireland?

- **A** It includes membership of the American club.
- **B** A special committee decides who can join.
- **C** There is no minimum height requirement.

Task 2.

You will hear a man talking on the radio about Welsh speakers in Patagonia, Argentina. For questions 8 – 17 complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase. You will hear the text TWICE. <u>You have 30 seconds to look through the task.</u>

8. A popular place for tourists to visit in Patagonia is a Welsh _____.

9. There are estimated to be _____ speakers of Welsh in Patagonia.

10. The first settlers wanted to establish a colony in an area which was _____.

11. There were very few _____ among the first Welsh settlers.

12. The settlers soon became friendly with the _____.

13. The name for the Andean region where the Welsh settled means "_____".

14. A Welsh _____ festival is held each year in Patagonia.

15. The National Assembly for Wales sends _____ to Patagonia each year.

16. The streets and houses of Gaiman are decorated with _____.

17. The speaker decides to eat _____ with his tea.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

READING *<u>(40 minutes - 25 points)</u>*

Task 1 You are going to read a magazine article about a fashion show organized by a clothes company. For questions 1-15, choose from the sections of the article (A – F). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

negative comments about clothes shown at a show	**1.**
people who decide not to attend a show	**2.**
when Burberry makes its clothes in large quantities	**3.**

information about the show that Burberry is unwilling to give	**4.**
the building where sales of the clothes from the show are made to shops	**5.**
the need to be different from other clothes companies	**6.**
what people attending the show bring with them	**7.**
what the audience does as soon as the show finishes	**8.**
where Burberry sells its products to the public	**9.**
a comparison between how long it takes to plan the show and how long the show lasts	**10.**
people wanting to speak to someone involved in the show	**11.**
where various categories of people watch the show from	**12.**
a false impression that people may have of fashion events like this one	**13.**
how quickly reactions to the show appear	**14.**
the effect of a single show on certain people's futures	**15.**

How Fashion Shows Work: Sales Can Depend on Just 18 Minutes Under the Spotlight

James Hall reports

A. It is Burberry's catwalk show during Milan Fashion Week. The tent, pitched in a courtyard in an exquisite building on Milan's Corso Venezia, gradually fills with 1000 fashion editors and representatives from the world's smartest department stores, all clutching invites as thick as slices of bread. At the end of the catwalk, hundreds of photographers jostle for the best position.

The room is packed. The lights dim and the show gets underway. The models strut their stuff to pastoral music. The theme is gardening. The show, which has taken more than six months to plan at the cost of tens of thousands of pounds, is over in 18 minutes. The lights rise and the crowd dashes to the next event.

B. Welcome to the sausage factory of high fashion. Burberry's show is one of about 100 that take place during Milan Fashion Week. To the outside world, fashion weeks like Milan's appear to be little more than a love-in for the luxury goods sector. However, beneath the glitzy exterior, there is serious business going on.
Fashion editors can make or break a brand with a favourable or cruel review. Designers' entire careers can hang on one collection. But, most crucially, retail executives will place orders worth hundreds of millions of pounds based on what they see.

C. So how does the business of Fashion Week work? What are the mechanics of the event? And how immediate are the benefits if the show is deemed a hit? For Burberry, Milan Fashion Week is the zenith of the year.
Although Burberry is known in the UK as a retailer, over 40 per cent of its annual sales come from selling its clothes through other people's shops around the world. Its four annual shows in Milan are its main chance to show retailers what it has to offer. Creating a buzz in the fashion press is equally important as these same collections will be on sale at Burberry's own shops. Burberry has just minutes to do this in each show.

D. Christopher Bailey, Burberry's creative director, starts picking out fabrics for the clothes months before the show. The ranges are only mass-produced once the orders come in after Fashion Week, so getting the looks right for the catwalk is absolutely key.
Mr Bailey explains that Milan is his chance to set out Burberry's stall for the rest of the year. Standing out from the crowd is the name of the game. 'When you are up against some of the biggest names in fashion on the same night, you have to make an impression,' he says.

E. Burberry starts to fit out the venue about two weeks before the show. Lighting, seating, sound system, décor, backstage area, they are all planned in minute detail and designed by Mr Bailey to echo the show's theme. Store windows around the world are also co-ordinated to mirror the themes.
The company does not disclose the event's budget, but it is clearly huge. The seating arrangement has a strict hierarchy. There are blocks of seats for different groups: a block for the most important fashion editors (around and opposite the company's management), a block for retail buyers from Europe, a block for emerging markets and so on. An early indicator of a show's success is who turns up – or pointedly fails to.

F. Fortunately, Burberry's show is exceptionally well-attended. Although the 18 minutes of the show are crucial, the 24 hours following the event are arguably more important. This is when the hard sell occurs and the money is effectively banked.

As soon as Mr Bailey takes his bow at the end of the show, dozens of fashion journalists and TV crews rush backstage to grab a word with him. Clips, quotes and reviews are online and on newswires within minutes.
At 9 am the morning after the show, Burberry opens its showroom above its store in Milan. This is the most important part of the entire process as it is when department store buyers place their orders. The clothes from the night before are on rails and film and music from the show plays on a loop. A trickle of buyers soon becomes a torrent. Just five hours later, Mr Bailey returns to London to start the entire process again.

Task 2. For items 16 -25, read the text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

The Disease of Being Busy

I saw a dear friend a few days ago. I stopped by to ask her how she was doing, how her family was. She looked up, voice lowered, and just whimpered: "I'm so busy… I am so busy… have so much going on."

Almost immediately after, I ran into another friend and asked him how he was. Again, same tone, same response: "I'm just so busy… got so much to do." The tone was exacerbated, tired, even overwhelmed.

And it's not just adults. When we moved to North Carolina about ten years ago, we were thrilled to be moving to a city with a great school system. We found a diverse neighborhood, filled with families. Everything felt good, felt right. After we settled in, we went to one of the friendly neighbors, asking if their daughter and our daughter could get together and play. The mother, a really lovely person, reached for her phone and pulled out the calendar function. She scrolled… and scrolled… and scrolled. She finally said: "She has a 45-minute opening two and half weeks from now. The rest of the time it's gymnastics, piano, and voice lessons. She's just…. so busy." Horribly destructive habits start early, really early.

How did we end up living like this? Why do we do this to ourselves? Why do we do this to our children? When did we forget that we are human beings, not human doings?

Whatever happened to a world in which kids get muddy, get dirty, get messy, and heavens, get bored? Do we have to love our children so much that we overschedule them, making them stressed and busy – just like us?

How did we create a world in which we have more and more and more to do with less time for leisure, less time for reflection, less time for community, less time to just… be?

This disease of being "busy" is spiritually destructive to our health and wellbeing. It saps our ability to be fully present with those we love the most in our families, and keeps us from forming the kind of community that we all so desperately crave.

Since the 1950s, we have had so many new technological innovations that we thought (or were promised) would make our lives easier, faster, and simpler. Yet, we have no more "free" or leisurely time today than we did decades ago. Smart phones and laptops mean that there is no division between the office and home. When the kids are in bed, we are back online.

One of my own daily struggles is the avalanche of email. I am constantly buried under hundreds and hundreds of emails, and I have absolutely no idea how to make it stop. I've tried different techniques: only responding in the evenings, not responding over weekends, asking people to schedule more face-to-face time. They keep on coming, in volumes that are unfathomable: personal emails, business emails, hybrid emails. And people expect a response – right now. I, too, it turns out… am so busy.

I am not asking how many items are on your to-do list, nor asking how many items are in your inbox. I want to know how your heart is doing, at this very moment. Tell me. Tell me your heart is joyous, tell me your heart is aching, tell me your heart is sad, and tell me your heart craves a human touch. Examine your own heart, explore your soul, and then tell me something about your heart and your soul.

I teach at a university where many students pride themselves on the "study hard, party hard" lifestyle. This might be a reflection of many of our lifestyles and our busyness – that even our means of relaxation is itself a reflection of that same

world of overstimulation. Our relaxation often takes the form of action-filled (yet mindless) films, or violent and fast-paced sports.

I don't have any magical solutions. All I know is that we are wasting the ability to live a truly human life.

W. B. Yeats once wrote: "It takes more courage to examine the dark corners of your own soul than it does for a soldier to fight on a battlefield." How exactly are we supposed to examine the dark corners of our soul when we are so busy? How are we supposed to live the examined life?

I want my kids to be dirty, messy, even bored – learning to become human. I want us to have a kind of existence where we can pause, look each other in the eye, touch one another, and inquire together: Here is how my heart is doing? I am taking the time to reflect on my own existence; I am in touch enough with my own heart and soul to know how I fare, and I know how to express the state of my heart.

Let us insist on a type of human-to-human connection where when one of us responds by saying, "I am just so busy," we can follow up by saying, "I know, love. We all are. But I want to know how your heart is doing."

Questions:

16. The city where the author moved was:
a) forgotten
b) multicultural
c) deserted
d) multistory

17. The author's family is:
a) shy
b) sociable
c) withdrawn
d) isolated

18. The author thinks, dirty children:
a) are happy children
b) are poor children
c) are mummy's children
d) are their father's children

19. The author thinks the disease of being busy concerns:
a) adults
b) nobody
c) children
d) both adults and children

20. In a modern world people have:
a) more time to spend with families
b) less time to rest
c) more time to procrastinate
d) less time to labour

21. This disease of being "busy" is _____ to our health.
a) wrecking
b) healing
c) curative
d) balmy

22. Modern gadgets make us:
a) separate our work from leisure hours
b) dissociate our work from leisure hours
c) unify our work and leisure hours
d) differentiate our work from leisure hours

23. The word unfathomable means:
a) tiny
b) moderate
c) bottomless
d) large

24. The "study hard, party hard" lifestyle is supposed to mean:
a) a person's ability to study properly and blackmail
b) a person's ability to study properly and address a problem
c) a person's ability to study properly and needle
d) a person's ability to study properly and hang out

25. According to the author, people:
a) are looking for the ability to live a truly human life
b) are trying to live a truly human life
c) are losing the ability to live a truly human life
d) are striving to live a truly human life

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH *(30 minutes - 40 points)*

Task 1. Match the following phrases with their definitions.

1.	all mouth and no trousers	A	when you wish someone good luck
2.	all thumbs	B	a very small place
3.	Break a leg!	C	to move awkwardly when dancing
4.	have two left feet	D	cowardly
5.	on the long finger	E	Do very well
6.	bell the cat	F	very awkward
7.	lame duck	G	do a dangerous job
8.	no room to swing a cat	H	having lost a re-election bid
9.	yellow	I	excessive bureaucracy
10.	pass with flying colours	J	full of boastful talk
11.	red tape	K	being postponed

Task 2. For questions 12 – 21 fill in the gaps with a suitable phrasal verb from the box below <u>with a necessary change</u>. There are three extra phrasal verbs, which you do not need to use.

make up for, cut into, hold down, pass off, cut through, see about, go in for, pull out of, make up to, cut out for, do down, make out, do away with

12. If you'd like to take a seat, I'll … changing your ticket.

13. They are … each other; I'm sure they'll get married.

14. At the party he …himself … as a rich businessman.

15. At the last moment, Bill … the deal.

16. Can you … the cheque … for £100?

17. He bought her some flowers to … his bad behaviour.

18. My aunt has …that pop quiz.

19. He … the conversation to ask to go out.

20. You shouldn't … your parents …. They care about you.

21. I'm not … working in an office.

Task 3.

For items 43-50 chose the right answer A, B or C

22. The Nobel Prize Winner for Literature (1954). His wartime experiences formed the basis for his novel “A Farewell to Arms” (1929).
A Rudyard Kipling **B** Ernest Hemingway **C** John Steinbeck

23. He wrote in Middle English. He became a member of the royal court of Edward III in 1367. **A** Chaucer **B** Tolkien **C** Gurth

24. His idea of government was one “of the people, by the people, for the people”
A Abraham Lincoln **B** George Washington **C** Thomas Jefferson

25. The Nobel Peace Prize Winner (1964). He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using nonviolent struggle.
A Ernest Hemingway **B** Martin Luther King **C** George Bernard Shaw

26. This novel describes the rise and fall of the main character, who extravagantly lives from bootlegging. He loves a beautiful woman who is the cause of his downfall.
A Pygmalion **B** Tender is the night **C** The Great Gatsby

27. An English filmmaker of the 20-th century who specialized in thrillers. Known as the "Master of Suspense"
A Steven Spielberg **B** James Cameron **C** Alfred Hitchcock

28. A group of eight old and respected universities in the Northeastern US
A The Ivy League **B** The Hard League **C** The Alliance

29. The severe economic problems that followed the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and resulted in the failure of many banks and businesses

A The Great Downfall **B** The Great Depression **C** The Great Recession

30. What famous event occurred on the 5th of November 1605?

A The coronation of James I. **B** The gunpowder plot. **C** The union of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales to form the UK.

31. Where can you find the skeleton of dinosaur and see a blue whale in London?

A The Natural History Museum **B** The British Museum **C** Madame Tussaud's

32. The Pilgrims went to America for … freedom.

A religious **B** economic **C** political

33. Queen Elizabeth II became Queen in …

A 1942 **B** 1952 **C** 1962

34. Who is a Beefeater?

A A Queen's/king's Guard. **B** The Tower of London's Yeomen Warder. **C** A regular soldier in the English army.

35. Which Forest was the legendary home of one of Britain's most famous outlaws?

A The Keilder forest **B** Robber Forest **C** Sherwood Forest.

36. Which country has the longest coastline?

A Great Britain **B** Canada **C** The USA

37. Which county is known as the Garden of England?

A Yorkshire **B** Kent **C** Sussex

38. Which of the following was not written by J.R.R. Tolkien?

A The Hobbit **B** Farmer Giles of Ham **C** The Elf Queen of Shannara

39. What do the Scots traditionally eat on Burns night?

A porridge **B** haggis **C** Black pudding

40. Where was Sir Sean Connery born?

A Ireland **B** Scotland **C** The USA

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (30 minutes)

When we buy something we have not used before – whether it is a new gadget, clothes or even food – we often check out online product reviews. The purpose of a product review is to provide potential buyers with a detailed and objective assessment of a product to help them make an informed decision before making a purchase.

Write your own product review (150–190 words) of something you have recently bought for a review website.

Follow this plan.

− Name the product and briefly describe it.

− Write about its good features (2 or more) relying on your experience.

− Mention some drawbacks of the product (1 or more).

− Express your overall impression and give recommendations – who might the product be useful or interesting for?

Do not forget to include an opening and closing comment.

WRITE ON THE ANSWER SHEET

Writing (answer sheet)*: Write 150 – 190 words.*